

SEVERE LOSS OF AMERICANS NEAR QUINGUA.

Seven Were Killed and Forty-four Wounded, Most of the Latter Being Nebraskans.

COL. STOTSENBERG'S DEATH.

Shot Through the Breast While Leading his Regiment in a Dashing Charge.

THE FILIPINOS WERE ROUTED

Leaving Thirteen Dead in the Trenches--Loss Small Owing to Entrenched Position.

MANILA, April 23, 9:30 p. m.--In an encounter with the Filipinos to-day near Quingua, about four miles north-east of Malolos, seven Americans were killed and forty-four wounded.

The following were killed: Colonel John M. Stotsenberg, of the First Nebraska regiment, formerly of the Sixth cavalry.

Lieutenant Sisson (perhaps Lieutenant August C. Sisson) of the same regiment.

Two privates of the Nebraska regiment.

Three privates of the Fourth cavalry. Most of the wounded belong to the First Nebraska regiment.

The Filipinos retired with small loss. The engagement developed into a disastrous though successful fight. The insurgents had a horse shoe trench about a mile long, encircling a rice field on the edge of a wood. Major Bell, with forty cavalrymen, encountered a strong outpost. One of his men was killed and five wounded by a volley.

Fought in a Fog. The Americans retired, carrying their wounded under fire and with great difficulty, being closely pursued, a fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them. Two men who were carrying a comrade were shot in the arms, but they continued with their burden.

Major Bell sent for reinforcements to rescue the body of the killed cavalrymen, and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment under Major Mufford arrived and advanced until checked by volleys from the enemy's trenches.

The Americans lay about 800 yards from the trenches behind rice furrows, under fire for two hours.

Several men were sunstruck, one dying from the effects of the heat as they lay there waiting for the artillery to come up.

Finally the second battalion arrived, and when Colonel Stotsenberg, who had spent the night with his family at Manila came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him and raised a cheer.

His Heroic Death.

Col. Stotsenberg deciding to charge as the cheapest way out of the difficulty, led the attack at the head of his regiment. He fell with a bullet in the breast, dying instantly about 200 yards from the breastworks.

Lieutenant Sisson fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl suspended by a ribbon from his neck. In the meantime the artillery had arrived and shelled the trenches.

The Filipinos stood until the Nebraska troops were right on the trenches and then they bolted to the second line of entrenchments, a mile back.

The Nebraska regiment lost two privates killed and had many wounded including two lieutenants. The Iowa regiment had one officer and three men wounded.

Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Their loss was comparatively small on account of their safe shelter.

Americans Take the Town. The Americans carried the second trench with small loss and are holding the town to-night.

Col. Stotsenberg has won a reputation as one of the bravest fighters in the army. He always led his regiment and had achieved remarkable popularity with his men since the war began, although during his first colonelcy, the volunteers, who were not used to the rigid discipline of the regular troops, thought him a hard officer.

The loss of the Nebraska regiment in the campaign is the greatest disaster by any regiment, and to-day's disaster has greatly saddened officers and men who promise to take fierce vengeance in the next fight.

OTIS' BULLETIN.

A Reconnoissance That Resulted in a Pliercely Fought Battle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.--The following message regarding the fight at Quingua was received at the war department to-day:

"MANILA, April 23.

To Adjutant General, Washington. A reconnoissance on Quingua Place, six miles northeast of Malolos, made by Major Bell and troop of cavalry this morning resulted in contact and battle, in which four battalions of infantry and four pieces of artillery became engaged. Enemy driven from strong entrenchments at Quingua, with considerable loss; our casualties quite severe. Colonel Stotsenberg and Lieutenant Sisson, First Nebraska, killed; several enlisted. Considerable number wounded, not yet reported. (Signed.) "OTIS."

GILMORE'S FATE.

Admiral Dewey Still in the Dark Regarding His Whereabouts.

WASHINGTON, April 23.--From a dispatch received by Secretary Long from Admiral Dewey to-day it is evi-

dent the latter is still in the dark respecting the whereabouts of Lieutenant Gilmore and party of the Yorktown, who, it is thought, were ambushed and captured by a party of Filipinos while on a voyage to rescue Spanish prisoners near Baler.

The admiral says he is endeavoring to ascertain the situation of the lieutenant and his party. The dispatch is in response to an inquiry sent by Secretary Long yesterday not because the latter thought the admiral was not making every effort to rescue the men but to show the friends of the prisoners that the department was not indifferent to their fate or rears in its endeavor to assist them in regaining their liberty.

RANK TREASON.

The Soldiers in Philippines Discouraged From Re-Enlisting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.--Secretary Alger has received from Major General Otis, commanding the troops in the Philippines a report regarding the alleged treasonable communication which it has been asserted have passed between people in this country and the soldiers. The secretary felt from the first that there was no ground for the sensational statements made, but as a matter of public policy, took immediate steps to learn from General Otis what if any foundation existed for them. The latter's report shows that one of the regiments under his command received some cablegrams reading as follows:

"Don't enlist, boys." One or two of these was signed "Committee," or "The Committee," while others had no signatures. The secretary did not make public the name of the organization to which the dispatches had been sent. The whole matter had been very much exaggerated, he said, and General Otis' report showed that it was only to the extent that any communications of the character indicated had passed. He said he attributed them entirely to the work of mischief-makers who because of their cowardly spirit had refused to put their names to the dispatches.

MEAGRE NEWS

From Manila Regarding Yesterday's Heavy Fighting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.--Little information came to the authorities here from General Otis to-day respecting the operations in the vicinity of Quingua, and while regretting exceedingly the severe losses sustained they were loath to comment on it in the absence of fuller information.

From what was received it is evident that the troops engaged in the fighting were a portion of those comprised in General MacArthur's division and probably were engaged in clearing the jungle of bands of insurgents infesting it.

Much admiration was expressed for the valor shown by the Americans under the strong fire of the insurgents and in face of the unfavorable climatic conditions. The dispatches were sent to the white house for the President's information. Adjutant General Gordon was with the President for a short while during the evening and he was the only official from the war department who put in an appearance.

A SPANIARD'S STORY

Of the Armament of the Filipinos. Aid From Outside Sources.

LONDON, April 24.--The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

A Spanish prisoner recently released by the Filipinos says that the insurgents have 50,000 rifles, plenty of ammunition and two hundred pieces of artillery, some of them the latest pattern of quick firing guns.

According to his description of the situation they have established two large cartridge factories, and as it is impossible for the Americans to blockade such a coast as that of Luzon, the Filipinos can easily procure from abroad everything they require. The informant asserts that Chinese, European and even American merchants doing business in China, are helping the Filipinos in this way.

ACCUSES HIS WIFE

Of Poisoning Him--A Dying Indiana Physician's Statement.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 23.--Dr. E. B. Patton, a physician, who is known throughout three states as a specialist in the cure of cancer, and who is the proprietor of a large sanitarium in this city, is lying at the point of death, from what he claims is the effect of arsenic and chloroform administered by his wife. For some months past the physician had been materially losing strength. A few days ago he was compelled to seek his bed, and now lies under the care of three physicians, who state that his chances for recovery are very slight. Since his illness forced him to take to his bed, Dr. Patton has reiterated time and again in the hearing of his brother physicians that his wife was the cause of his condition. The attending physicians were inclined to believe at first that their patient was mildly insane on the subject, but were at last led to believe that there might be some truth in his statement. Late last night the invalid asked that the prosecutor and coroner be summoned, and this was done. A sworn statement, accusing his wife of poisoning him was made by the dying man. In addition, Dr. Patton requested that a post mortem examination on his body be made.

Mrs. Julia Patton, the accused woman, has filed proceedings for divorce, and is now at one of her farms, near Newmarket, Ind. She has been married four times, and is worth something over \$100,000 in her own right. No steps have been taken yet to apprehend her.

Daughters of Revolution.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23.--The annual national conference of the Daughters of the Revolution will convene in this city to-morrow and will last several days. One hundred and seventy-five delegates, representing every state in the union except two, are now here. This afternoon they attended services at the historic old Swedish church. Archdeacon Brady, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania, officiated at the service. Among the new business which will come before the conference will be the final arrangements for the unveiling of the society with the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Turkman's Suicide.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 23.--The remains of Colonel M. Lewis Clark, the widely known Turkman who committed suicide yesterday in his room at Gaston's hotel, were taken to Louisville to-night. It is understood a public funeral will take place in that city to-morrow.

THE FIENDISH WORK OF A CRAZED MOB.

The Horrible Fate of a Negro at the Hands of a Frenzied Gathering of Georgians.

ACCUSED OF AN AWFUL CRIME

He is Tied to a Tree, his Ears and Fingers Cut off and Otherwise Mutilated.

OIL POURED OVER HIS BODY

And the Torch Applied--The Victim Writhes in the Flames in Excessive Torture.

NEWNAN, Ga., April 23.--In the presence of nearly 2,000 people who sent aloft yells of defiance and shouts of joy Sam Hose, a negro who committed two of the basest acts known to crime was burned at the stake in a public road, one and a half miles from here this afternoon. Before the torch was applied to the pyre, the negro was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his anatomy. The negro pleaded pitifully for his life while the mutilation was going on, but stood the ordeal of fire with surprising fortitude. Before the body was cool it was cut to pieces, the bones were crushed into small bits and even the tree upon which the wretch met his fate, was torn up and disposed of as souvenirs. The negro's heart was cut in several places as was also his liver. Those unable to obtain the ghastly relics direct paid their more fortunate possessors extravagant sums for them. Small pieces of bone went for twenty-five cents and a bit of the liver crisply cooked sold for ten cents. As soon as the negro was seen to be dead there was a tremendous struggle among the crowd which had witnessed his tragic end to secure the souvenirs. A rush was made for the stake and those near the body were forced against it and had to fight for their freedom. Knives were quickly produced and soon the body was dismembered.

One of the men who lifted a can of kerosene to the negro's head is said to be a native of Pennsylvania. His name is known to those who were with him, but they refuse to divulge it.

The mob was composed of citizens of Newnan, Griffin, Palmetto and other little towns in the country around Newnan, and of all the farmers who had received word that the burning was to take place.

Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, former governor of Georgia, met the mob as he was returning from church and he appealed to them to let the law take its course. In addressing the mob he used these words: "Some of you are known to me and when this affair is finally settled in the courts you may depend upon it that I will testify against you."

A member of the mob was seen to draw a revolver and level it at Governor Atkinson, but his arm was seized and the pistol taken from him.

The mob was frantic at delays and would hear to nothing but burning at the stake.

Hose confessed to killing Cranford, but denied that he outraged Mrs. Cranford. Before being put to death, the negro stated that he had been paid \$12 by "Lige" Strickland, a negro preacher at Palmetto to kill Cranford. To-night a mob of citizens is scouring the country for Strickland, who has left his home, and will lynch him if caught.

Sam Hose killed Alfred Cranford, a white farmer, near Palmetto and outraged his wife ten days ago. Since that time business in that part of the state has been suspended, the entire population turning out in an effort to capture Hose. He successfully eluded pursuit until discovered near Macon.

Governor Candler has been asked to send troops here to preserve order for a day or two as it is feared the negroes will wreak vengeance, many threats to that effect having been made.

FRENZIED MOB'S WORK.

Would Not Listen to Appeals of Ex-Governor Atkinson and Others. The Sickening Details of the Burning--Most Incredible Brutality.

NEWNAN, Ga., April 23.--Sam Hose, the murderer of Alfred Cranford and the ravisher of his wife, was turned at the stake two miles from here at 2:30 this afternoon in the presence of 2,500 people.

Hose has been on the farm of the Jones brothers between Macon and Columbus since the day after he committed his horrible crime. His mother is employed on the farm, and to her little cabin he fled as a safe refuge. She fed him and cared for him, but it is not believed that she knew he was being hunted for by the authorities. The Jones brothers were not aware of the crime until a few days ago and were not sure that Hose was the much-wanted man. Saturday morning one of the Jones boys met Hose and as he was talking to him noticed that his "ginger" face was ebony black. Just below the collar of his shirt the copper color was discernible. Believing that the negro had blackened his face to escape detection, Jones became convinced that he was the negro whom the authorities, assisted by bloodhounds, had been scouring the country for ten days and determined to arrest him. Saturday morning the Jones boys brought the negro into Macon and put him aboard a train with the intention of bringing him to Atlanta. Some one recognized Hose

and sent word to Newnan, the next station, that the negro was on the train bound for Atlanta. When Newnan was reached a great crowd surrounded the train and pushed into the cars.

The Jones brothers were told that the negro could be delivered to the sheriff of Campbell county there and it was not necessary to take him to Atlanta. This was acceded to and the negro was taken off the train and marched at the head of a yelling, shouting crowd of hundreds of people to the jail. There he was turned over to Sheriff Brown, taking a receipt for the prisoner, thus making themselves sure of the \$250 reward for the "arrest and delivery to the sheriff of Campbell county of one Sam Hose."

In Aands of a Mob.

Word was sent to Mrs. Cranford at Palmetto that it was believed Hose was under arrest and that her presence was necessary in Newnan to make sure of his identification. Soon as the news of the arrest leaked out and as the town has been on the alert for nearly two weeks, the intelligence spread rapidly. From every house in the little city came its occupant and a good sized crowd was soon gathered about the jail. Sheriff Brown was importuned to give up the prisoner, and finally in order to avoid an assault on the jail and possibly bloodshed he turned the negro over to the waiting crowd. A procession was quickly formed and the doomed negro was marched at its head through several streets of the town. Soon the public square was reached. Here former Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, who lives in Newnan, came hurriedly upon the scene, and standing up in a buggy importuned the crowd to let the law take its course.

Governor Atkinson said: "My fellow citizens and friends: I beseech you to let this affair go on further. You are hurrying this negro on to death without identification. Mrs. Cranford, whom he is said to have assaulted, and whose husband he is said to have killed, is sick in bed and unable to be here to say whether this is her assailant. Let this negro be returned to jail. The law will take its course and I promise you it will do so quickly and effectually. Do not stain the honor of the state with a crime such as you are about to perform."

Judge A. D. Freeman, also of Newnan, spoke in a similar strain and implored the mob to return the prisoner to the custody of the sheriff and go home.

The assemblage heard the words of the two speakers in silence, but the instant their voices died away shouts of "on to Palmetto! Burn him! Think of his crime!" arose and the march was resumed.

Mrs. Cranford's mother and sister preceded the mob. The mob was headed in the direction of their house and in a short time reached the McElroy home. The negro was marched in the gate and Mrs. McElroy was called to the front door. She immediately identified the African and her verdict was agreed to by her daughter, who had often seen Hose about the Cranford place.

"To the Stake"

"To the stake!" was again the cry and several men wanted to burn him in Mrs. McElroy's yard. To this she strenuously objected and the mob complying with her wish started for Palmetto. Just as they were leaving Newnan news was brought that the 1 o'clock train from Atlanta would bring 1,000 people from Atlanta. This was taken to be a regiment of soldiers and the mob decided to burn the prisoner at the first favorable place rather than be compelled to shoot him when the militia put in an appearance.

Leaving the little town whose Sunday quiet had been so rudely disturbed, the mob which now numbered nearly 1,500 people, started on the road to Palmetto. A line of buggies and vehicles of all kinds, their drivers fighting for position in the line, followed the procession, at the head of which, closely guarded, marched the negro.

One and a half miles out of Newnan a place believed to be favorable for the burning, was reached. A little to the side of the road was a strong pine tree. Up to this the negro was marched, his back pulled to the tree and his face to the crowd which jostled closely about him. Here for the first time he was allowed to talk. He said:

"I am Sam Hose. I killed Alfred Cranford, but was paid to do it. Lige Strickland, the negro preacher at Palmetto, gave me \$12 to kill him."

At this a roar went up from the crowd. The intelligence imparted by the wretch was spread among them. "Let him go on; tell all you know about it," came from the crowd. The negro shivering like a leaf, continued his recital:

"I did not outrage Mrs. Cranford. Somebody else did that. I can identify them. Give me time for that."

The mob would hear no more. The clothes were torn from the wretch in an instant. A heavy chain was produced and wound around the body of the terrified negro, clasped by a new lock which dangled at Hose's neck.

Horrible Torture.

He said not a word to this proceeding, but at the sight of three or four knives flashing in the hands of several members of the crowd about which seemed to forecast the terrible ordeal he was about to be put to, he sent up a yell which could be heard for a mile. Instantly a hand grasping a knife shot out and one of the negro's ears dropped into a hand ready to receive it. Hose pleaded pitifully for mercy and begged his tormentors to let him die. His cries were unheeded. The second ear went the way of the other. Hardly had he been deprived of his organs of hearing than his hands and passed among the members of the yelling and now thoroughly maddened crowd. The shrieking negro was quickly deprived of other portions of his anatomy and the words: "Come on with the oil!" brought a huge can of kerosene to the foot of the tree,

where the negro, his body covered with blood from head to foot, was striving and tugging at his chains.

The can was lifted over the negro's head by three or four men, and the contents poured over him. By this time a good supply of brush, pieces of fence rail and other fire wood had been piled about the negro's feet. This pyre was thoroughly saturated, and a match applied. A flame shot upward and spread quickly over the pile of wood. As it licked the negro's legs he shrieked once and began tugging at his chains. As the flames crept higher and the smoke entered his nose and mouth, Hose put the stumps of his hands to the tree back of him, and with a terrific plunge forward of his body severed the upper portion of the chains which bound him to the tree. His body, held to the tree only as far as the thighs, lunged forward, thus escaping the flames, which roared and crackled about his feet. One of the men nearest the burning man quickly ran up and pushing him back, said: "Get back into the fire there," and quickly coupled the disjointed couple of the chains.

The road for a distance of half a mile on each side of the burning negro was black with conveyances, and was simply impassable. The crowd surrounded the stake on all sides, but none of those nearer than 100 feet of the center were able to see what was going on. Yell after yell went up, and the progress of the flames was communicated to those in the rear by shouts from the eye witnesses.

The torch was applied about half-past two, and at 3 o'clock the body of Sam Hose, limp and lifeless, his head hanging to one side, was cut to pieces. The crowd fought for places about the smouldering tree, and with knives secured such pieces of his carcass as did not fall to pieces. The chain was severed by hammers, the tree was chopped down, and with such pieces of the firewood as had not burned were carried away as souvenirs.

STRICKLAND CAPTURED

By a Mob, and Now Being Tried by Lynch Law--May Meet the Fate of Hose.

PALMETTO, Ga., April 24.--Elijah Strickland, the negro preacher, who is accused by Sam Hose, the negro burned to death near Newnan to-day, of paying Hose \$12 to murder Farmer Alfred Cranford, was captured by a mob of people from this vicinity, three miles out of town to-night. He was brought to Palmetto and at midnight was placed on trial for his life by a court composed of those who had arrested him. Speeches for and against his character were made, and the trial is in progress at this 12:30 a. m.) hour.

AN APOLOGY

For the Mob's Work by the Atlanta Constitution.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 23.--The Constitution will say to-morrow:

"The terrible explanation which Sam Hose was forced to pay for his crime will arouse a flood of discussion carried on by those who know the facts on the one side and those who do not care for facts on the other.

"But while the form of this criminal's punishment cannot be upheld, let those who are disposed to criticize it look into the facts--and by these facts temper the judgment they may render.

"An unassuming, industrious, and hardworking farmer, after his day's toil, sat at his evening meal. Around him sat wife and children, happy in the presence of the man who was fulfilling to them every duty imposed by nature. At peace with the world, serving God and loyal to humanity, they looked forward to the coming day.

"Notices the murderer, with uplifted axe, advanced from the rear and sank it to the hilt in the brain of the unsuspecting victim.

"Tearing the child from the mother's breast, he flung it into the pool of blood oozing from its father's wound.

"Then began the culmination, which has destined Georgia during the past week. As critics will howl about the lynching, the Constitution will be pardoned for stating the plain facts:

"The wife was seized, choked, thrown upon the floor, where her clothing lay in the blood of her husband, and ravished!

"Remember the facts! Remember the dark night in the country home! Remember the slain husband and above all remember that shocking degradation which was inflicted by the black beast, his victim swimming in her husband's warm blood, as the brute held her to the floor!

"Keep the facts in mind! When the picture is painted of the ravisher in flames, go back and view that darker picture of Mrs. Cranford outraged in the blood of her murdered husband!"

Horrible Souvenirs.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 23.--One special and two regular trains carried nearly 4,000 people to Newnan to witness the burning of Sam Hose or to visit the scene of the horrible affair. The excursionists returned to-night, loaded down with ghastly reminders of the affair, in the shape of bones, pieces of flesh and parts of the wood which was placed at the negro's feet. One of the trains as it passed through Fort McPherson, four miles out of Atlanta, was stoned--pursuable by negroes. A number of windows were broken and two passengers were painfully injured.

A Threatened Lynching.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 23.--Governor Candler to-night ordered out the eight companies of the Fifth Infantry, state militia, stationed here, to guard the Fulton county jail in Atlanta. A report reached the governor during the afternoon that a mob of people from Woolsey and Fayetteville were coming to Atlanta to lynch George W. Korlin, who murdered Miss Pearl Knott several days ago, and who was last night placed in jail here to escape mob law in Fayette county.

Steamship Cut in Two.

TACOMA, Wash., April 23.--The steamship Glenogle crashed into the steamer City of Kingston about 4:30 o'clock this morning, off Brown's Point, cutting the City of Kingston in two just about the boilers. The twelve passengers and crew of the Kingston were saved through the prompt action of officers of the Glenogle and Kingston and two ships lying in the harbor. So far as known no lives were lost.

Coghlan's Indiscretion.

LONDON, April 24.--The morning papers unanimously condemn the cabled utterances of Captain Coghlan, regarding the relations between Admiral Dewey and the German naval commander at Manila as "indiscretions" and "violations of good manners." Most of them express the opinion that Germany will treat the incident with "dignified silence."

SPANIARDS WILL LEAVE THE ISLAND

Of Cuba When United States Forces are Withdrawn--Some Have Already Departed.

THEY FEAR ACTION OF CUBANS.

Spanish Officers Want to Enlist in U. S. Army to Fight Filipinos.

HAYANA, April 23.--Every now and again some prominent Spaniard calls upon Major General Brooke and endeavors to learn in a more or less diplomatic way how long the United States government intends to occupy Cuba. Such a caller usually says that his stay will be only as long as that of the American troops and that when they go he will go.

The same sort of questions are asked of the United States military authorities at the various provincial capitals, and of such civilian Americans as are supposed to be cognizant of the purposes of President McKinley in the main. The Spaniards are apparently apprehensive as to the future and passage to Europe by the French and Spanish lines is being booked three or four months ahead. Last month 6,468 persons left Cuba for the United States, many of whom were Spaniards bound ultimately for Spain. In the interior districts the Spaniards are kept in constant discomfit by anonymous threats and occasional outrages.

Charges of dishonesty brought against certain American civilian purchasing agents for the engineering department of Havana are now under inquiry. The complaints are said to have originated with Spanish dealers who allege that they have been invited to offer bribes.

Sino Coca, a foreman of street cleaners, has been detected in offering a paper roll containing thirty-two names, while he had but twenty men under his direction.

Captain Greble will succeed Captain John Gary Evans as police magistrate and superintendent of the department of corrections.

One of the local papers asserts that several former Spanish officers now residing here intend to offer to the United States through Governor General Brooke their services in the campaign against the Filipinos. Senor Perez, a dealer in second-hand books, is quoted as having said that he and his friends are confident of being able to enlist a regiment in Cuba.

The official returns show that during the first quarter of the year \$5,341,000 was imported and \$2,009,259 exported, all the latter going to Spain except \$1,200,000, which went to the United States.

Fever in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.--The war department to-night received the following message from General Brooke in answer to a telegram concerning a typhoid fever outbreak in the camp at Puerto Principe:

HAYANA, April 22.

"Referring to sickness at Puerto Principe, reports this morning: Typhoid materially improved. Occasionally a case still appears in Eighth cavalry, despite the best police camp I have ever known. Majority of cases on hand are convalescent.

"Hospital ship Missouri will take all the convalescents as soon as it arrives. Inquiry fails to locate cases at camp. Think it was brought with Eighth cavalry. Observe that typhoid has been prevalent in many cities in the states." (Signed.) "BROOKE, Commanding."

Death of Secretary Blake.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 23.--D. E. Blake, secretary of the Kanawha and Ohio River Packet Company, died to-night, of Bright's disease. L. A. Carr, the president of the company, died just a few weeks ago.

Sat on the Track.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STEBUNVILLE, O., April 23.--Charles McFarland was found unconscious and dying near the Pan-Handle track in the Sixth ward this morning. He had been sitting on the end of a tie and was knocked off by a west-bound freight.

Rushed Into the Flames.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.--The Sherbourne school, a building institution for boys, located in the suburban town of San Rafael, was burned to-day. There were a number of daring rescues, but Charles Armstrong, the six-year-old son of an army officer now in Manila, rushed into the burning building and was lost. The fire originated in the furnace room and is attributed to the carelessness of a servant.

A Wise Conclusion.

TOLEDO, O., April 23.--Mayor Jones and his friends have decided not to go into the newspaper business. Soon after the election the mayor became interested in a project to start a morning newspaper in this city to further the municipal ownership idea, but the deal has fallen through.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania: Showers Monday, with cooler in southern portions; variable winds. Tuesday, fair. For West Virginia and Ohio: Showers Monday; variable winds. Tuesday, fair.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday, as observed by C. Schmitt, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. .... 55 3 p. m. .... 53  
9 a. m. .... 55 7 p. m. .... 53  
12 m. .... 55 Weather--Fair.

SUNDAY.

7 a. m. .... 53 3 p. m. .... 53  
9 a. m. .... 53 7 p. m. .... 53  
12 m. .... 53 Weather--Fair.